

## JOHN WANAMAKER, PHILANTHROPIST, DIES EARLY TODAY

Aged American Capitalist and Merchant Succumbs After  
Long Illness—Started Life As Errand Boy, Then  
Achieved Phenomenal Success.

PROMINENTLY KNOWN IN ALL COUNTRIES

Active At Time Of Civil War—Founded First Department  
Store In 1876—Great Sunday School and  
Y. M. C. A. Worker.

Philadelphia, Dec. 12.—John Wanamaker, died here today. He was 84 years old.

A bulletin issued at Wanamakers residence shortly after eight o'clock read:

"Mr. Wanamaker died peacefully at 8 a. m.

(Signed) "W. E. QUICKSALL, M.D.,  
"HARVEY SHOEMAKER, M. D.,  
"ALFRED STENGEL, M. D."

Wanamaker was taken ill about two months ago while staying at "Lindenhurst," his summer estate near Jenkintown. He was brought to his home in Philadelphia so as to be nearer medical attention.

Though his malady was diagnosed as a severe "cold," his advanced age and his long duration made it serious.

Wanamaker, founder of the stores bearing his name in New York and Philadelphia and former postmaster general, has been ill for several weeks.

Within the last few days, however, he took a turn for the better, and the end came suddenly after a relapse.

His name is variously classified as a merchant, capitalist and philanthropist. He was born in Philadelphia in 1838 and began work as an errand boy in a book store. His phenomenal success came with the establishment of his department store in 1876, which grew into one of the largest stores of its kind in existence.

Although intensely interested in politics, he has never accepted any public office other than that of Postmaster General under President Harrison. He made a great success of this venture and organized the post office department on a co-operative basis and was always a recognized authority on postal matters.

He was a prominent Presbyterian Sunday school worker and has contributed liberally to the Y. M. C. A. both in this country and abroad.

Wanamaker originated the Penny Savings Bank and was the first president of this institution which later proved such a success.

Upon the outbreak of the civil war he sought to enlist in the army but was refused on account of his physical condition.

On April 11, 1861, the day Fort Sumter was cannonaded, he opened a small clothing store. War paralyzed trade but by remarkable business tact, Wanamaker brought his business through the turbulent times and at the close of the war he was a wealthy man.

As years advanced Wanamaker became more prominent and he widened his mercantile operations. Outside of business pursuits he engaged in religious and social work. He organized the famous Bethany Sunday school with 27 members and now numbers more than 3,000. He was one of the originators of the "Christian commission" during the Civil War and was chairman of the general relief committee during the Irish famine. He served efficiently on the finance committee of the Centennial Exposition of 1876.

Though an ardent Republican worker, Wanamaker never sought any political office. In 1888 he took active part in the Presidential campaign and was finally prevailed upon to accept the position of Postmaster General in President Harrison's cabinet. After four years in public office, Wanamaker continued active work in independent Republican politics.

Wanamaker was the founder of the first Pennsylvania Savings Bank, helped to start numerous hospitals, industries and the Bethany Dispensary and had erected Y. M. C. A. and College buildings in India, China, Japan and Korea. In 1912, he was decorated with the Legion of Honor by the French Government and in November 1914, he chartered two steamships and sent food to the starving Belgians. Wanamaker nominated Fairbanks for vice president at the Republican national convention in 1916 and 1921 celebrated sixty years of business life. As father of the Centennial Exposition, he suggested the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition for 1926 to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

TELEGRAPHIC TABLOIDS  
East Orange, N. J.—A pair of horses driven by Edward Thornhill were cut off from his wagon and killed by a train as he drove onto the Erie tracks. Thornhill was uninjured.

Bible Thought for Today  
Doth our law judge any man, before it hears him, and know what he doeth?

## THE CARNIVAL SPIRIT WILL MARK OPENING

Mayor Smoot To Turn On  
the White Way Lights  
Thursday.

PARADE A FEATURE

Red Men and Masked Citizens To Participate—Noise Making Devices To Be Used and Confetti To Be Thrown.

When Mayor William A. Smoot pushes the button, on Thursday night at eight o'clock, turning on the newly installed lights on King street, it will mark not only the formal opening of Alexandria's much heralded White Way but will mark also the real passing of the old order in Alexandria.

Greater Alexandria, so long a dream, is becoming a reality as a large group of progressive citizens crystallize in snow in many regions and extremely low temperatures. It was sweeping across Ohio and Western Pennsylvania early today and will strike the Atlantic seaboard tonight, turning expected rain into snow.

The Washington weather bureau has sent out cold wave warnings to Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Western and Northern New York, Western Tennessee and extreme northern Mississippi.

Temperatures below zero were reported this morning as far north as Nebraska. The cold wave yesterday overspread the entire northwest region.

As the wave spread over the country, the United States Coal Commission suddenly began an investigation. In Nebraska, Wyoming, South and North Dakota and Montana the thermometer has dropped far below zero. Among the lowest temperatures reported, all below zero, were: Harve, Mont. 34; Miles City, Mont. 26; Helena, 22; Sheridan, Wyo. 24; Duluth, Minn. 8; Valentine, Neb. 10; Huron, S. D. 10.

The parade will be headed by a detail of police, according to present plans, the Citizens Band, two lodges of Red Men of this city, in their regalia and war paint, the Volunteer Fire Department and apparatus, and the Friendship Fire Department, all of which will come hundreds of masked citizens. Prizes have been offered by the Committee for the most artistic and the most grotesque costumes in the parade.

Confetti, horns, bells and every known noise-making device of a carnival occasion will add to the Mardi Gras atmosphere of the evening.

The Special Committee in charge of arrangements is headed by C. Page Waller, with Aubrey N. Sherman and J. Kent White as able assistants.

In the event of rain, the turning on of the lights and the festivities in connection with the ceremony will be postponed till the following clear night.

The President's decision against the appointment of lame ducks arises largely from his feeling that the elevation of men to appointive offices who have just been repudiated by the voters would in most cases tend to create a lack of confidence in the government and a feeling on the part of the people that no matter how they decide elections the government chooses its own employees.

Furthermore, the President is understood to feel that he could not possibly appoint to office all the defeated members of the Senate and House who would like to get jobs and if he takes at the outset a stand against the appointment of any of them, his task will be infinitely more easy than that of discriminating between the defeated candidates.

The strong efforts put forth by the administration to get Major General Leonard Wood to remain at his post in the Philippines are understood to have resulted from the policy against the appointment of lame ducks. Several defeated candidates in the last election would have liked to have had Wood's place, and the President's feeling that none of them would prove as equal to the task as Wood caused him to urge Wood in the strong terms to remain as Governor-General of the Philippines, which General Wood has decided to do, resigning from his place as Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, to which he was chosen some months ago.

Cotton Reports Show  
Big Increase Over 1921

Washington, Dec. 12.—The 1922 cotton crop will total 4,767,262,000 pounds not including linters, the Department of Agriculture estimated today.

This is equivalent to 9,964,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, and compares with 7,952,901 bales of 500 pounds gross weight in 1921.

Sing "Red Flag" Hymn  
At Parliament Today

London, Dec. 12.—"The Red Flag," revolutionary hymn was sung in the lobby of the House of Commons today by sixty unemployed who gained entrance by mingling with the members. When they had established themselves in the lobby, the unemployed started a demonstration, demanding. The police were called and the lobby was cleared by force.

REPORT ON ARMOUR-MORRIS

Washington, Dec. 12.—Secretary of Agriculture Wallace at the White House today said he probably would send to the senate this afternoon his report on the proposed merger of the Armour & Morris Packing interests.

Complete information on the merger recently was asked of Wallace in a resolution of Senator L. Follette, adopted by the Senate.

Although rubies are usually red, violet, pink and purple ones have been uncovered.

## Harding Rules Out All "Lame Ducks"

Administration Warns That Appoint-  
ments Will Be Exclusive Of  
Lately Defeated Candidates

(By Isaac Gregg)

Washington, Dec. 12.—President Harding is determined to appoint no political lame ducks to federal offices during the remainder of his administration and is letting the word be spread that both Republicans and Democrats who were defeated at the last election need not look to the administration for jobs.

The President laid down this rule shortly before election and will adhere to it with one or two conspicuous exceptions.

Among the exceptions are possibly Governor Miller of New York and Ben Hough, of Ohio, and there is an outside chance that Senator Calder, of New York, might yet be considered for appointment as Collector of the Port of New York. Miller is being seriously considered for Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court because of his admittedly high legal attainments, his possession of a conservative judicial mind and his utter fearlessness in the conduct of public affairs. Hough, who was a candidate for Supreme Court Justice on the Republican ticket in Ohio, is being considered for a Federal District Attorneyship.

The President's rule against lame ducks will mean the elimination from consideration for appointment to federal jobs of a host of prominent men, including several Senators and a score or so of the present House. Among those thus eliminated are:

Representative Isaac Siegel, of N. Y., candidate for a federal judgeship, who is strongly endorsed by Senators Wadsworth and Calder, of New York but who, it is learned definitely, cannot be appointed to the place.

Senator Townsend, of Michigan, whose friends had urged his appointment as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission because of his long and faithful service on the Senate Interstate Commerce committee.

Senator Harry S. New, of Indiana, close personal friend of the President, who has been talked of for appointment as Governor of Porto Rico and for other places.

Senator Kellogg, of Minnesota who has been looking hopefully forward to a possible vacancy in one of the major Ambassadorships, preferably at Paris and London.

Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, who is a candidate for a place on either the War Finance Corporation or the Federal Reserve Board, depending on the disposition made of Eugene Meyer, Jr., now chairman of the War Finance Corporation.

Majority Leader Mondell of the House who has been looking over the list of vacancies of the better federal jobs with a view toward requesting appointment to a place suitable to him.

And a long list of others, some of whom have and some of whom have not found the places they would like to have but who are hopeful of discovering them before March 4, next, when their names will be separated from the government payroll.

The President's decision against the appointment of lame ducks arises largely from his feeling that the elevation of men to appointive offices who have just been repudiated by the voters would in most cases tend to create a lack of confidence in the government and a feeling on the part of the people that no matter how they decide elections the government chooses its own employees.

Furthermore, the President is understood to feel that he could not possibly appoint to office all the defeated members of the Senate and House who would like to get jobs and if he takes at the outset a stand against the appointment of any of them, his task will be infinitely more easy than that of discriminating between the defeated candidates.

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## IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS START TODAY

Daugherty Would Know  
Who Is Behind Repre-  
sentative Keller.

GRILL RALSTON

Says He Represents American Fed-  
eration of Labor in Fight Against  
Attorney General—Differs As To  
Which Charge First.

(By United Press.)

Washington, Dec. 12.—Hearings in the Daugherty impeachment proceedings started today before the house judiciary committee with counsel for Attorney General Daugherty demanding the identity of the persons "bind this thing."

"What we want to know at the start," declared Former Congressman Paul Howland, of Cleveland, representing Daugherty, "is who is behind Representative Keller in this impeachment resolution. He says in the record that he was aided in the preparation of his charges by certain other persons, now we want to hear who those persons are."

The attorney general and his friends are trying at the outset to throw up a smoke screen," declared Attorney Jackson H. Ralston, for Keller. "The question of who is interested with Mr. Keller in this matter is not pertinent at this time." Ordered to do so by the committee Ralston finally said he helped Keller and he thought Samuel Utermyer, of New York helped.

The committee then grilled Ralston as to his connection asking who was paying him.

"I was asked by President Comper of the American Federation of Labor to prepare certain of the charges," said Ralston, "and nothing was said about compensation."

"Then you represent the A. F. of L. and Comper?" said Chairman Volstead.

"Yes, I am their counsel," replied Ralston, "but I am appearing in this case for Mr. Keller."

The committee argued for nearly an hour with Keller and his counsel over which of Keller's 14 specifications against Daugherty should be taken up first. The committee wanted to take up the charges in order but Keller and Ralston refused absolutely to proceed except on charge number 15, concerning the alleged unfitness of William J. Burns, appointed by Daugherty as head of the Bureau of Investigation.

Drug Stores To  
Get Real Stuff

Storehouses May Be Unlocked And  
Large Supply Of Bottled In  
Bond Distributed.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The Treasury Department is preparing to make real, old-time bottled in bond whiskey available at the corner drug store—on prescription, of course.

Representations having been made to Secretary Mellon as to the unreliable quality of medicinal liquors at present obtainable at many of the nation's drug stores, it has been decided to unlock some of the large supply of real stuff now held in warehouses under government bonds.

At the same time, will remove the restrictions hitherto imposed on the amount of liquors which drug stores may obtain and possess per quarter. This step is dictated, it is said, by a desire to assure a continuity of supply of the proper stuff to invalids whose conditions require regular doses of good whiskey.

The liberalization of medicinal liquor regulations decided on follows rapidly on a conference which took place here last Saturday between Secretary Mellon, representatives of the American Medical Association and prominent Kentucky distillers. At this meeting, the Secretary informed that the country's invalids were at the mercy of druggists in obtaining drinkable liquors.

They were often the innocent victims of synthetic and impure liquor, Mellon was told.

But Mellon went even further, it is said, and directed that regulations be prepared under which this bottled liquor will be put up in pint, half pint, and even "vest" bottles, and the latter of the type formerly sold largely in dining cars when meals were not as good as they are now.

The Anti-Saloon League and other prohibition organizations, believing liquor is unnecessary as a medicine, are considering a strong fight on the proposed regulations.

KNIGHT NAMED AGAIN

Ferdinand Clinton Knight's name was again sent to the Senate today to be post master in Alexandria.

His nomination was not taken up in the special session.

## Candidates Names To Be Published In Gazette Tomorrow

Nominations Made Up To Tonight Will Be Included In  
The First List—Candidates Will Soon Begin  
Gathering Votes Earnestly.

Tomorrow is the day.

Watch for the first list of the candidates thus far entered in The Gazette's \$4,000.00 prize distribution. See that your name is included in that list by getting in your nomination right away.

After the names have appeared, that will be the booming signal of the starting gun. Those who have done little or nothing other than send in their nominations will know that the time for action has come. The search for votes will be begun in earnest.

Now votes are easier to get than at any other time because more votes are given during the present First Period than at any other time.

For example: The free voting coupons that are published in each issue of The Gazette are now worth 100 votes each. Soon they will be reduced to a lesser number. Now a six months' subscription, delivered by mail in Alexandria, is worth 8,000 votes if it is from a new subscriber. At the last of the campaign, the same kind of subscription will be worth only 5,000 votes—a decrease of more than forty per cent. The votes are arranged in this way as a protection to the candidates. This plan rewards the early beginners and makes it impossible for someone to come along at the last minute and walk away with the big prize.

In The Gazette's short campaign, nothing is more important than an early start for the First Period, which is now in force, is the most critical and valuable time of all.

Those who are interested in entering their friends as candidates should do so without further delay. Also, those who have up to this time been undecided should get their names in at once.

It is easy to get votes in The Gazette's campaign. Readers of The Gazette who pay up their subscriptions in advance make a saving of \$1.00 on the year as well as the saving of both of collectors from week to week.

Spare time alone is required. It is not necessary for any prospective candidate to think that he or she should devote any specified amount of time to the campaign. Odd moments—idle time which everyone has to some degree, can secure the winning votes. And the management further predicts that both automobiles will be won by so-called "busy" people. It is, as a rule, the busy people who get the most things done and The Gazette's campaign will be no exception.

Will your name be in the list when it is published tomorrow? There is yet plenty of time to enter the campaign and start on an equal footing.

Not Decided On  
How To Collect

Premiers Leave Conference On Differ-  
ent Trains and With Differ-  
ent Views On Reparations.

London, Dec. 12.—Premiers Poincare, Mussolini and Thomsen left London today by different trains, thus emphasizing their dissent over the problem of how to collect war reparations from Germany.

The London conference broke up last night, when the French stood firmly for armed occupation of the Ruhr Valley in Germany. Bonar Law of Britain and Mussolini of Italy, new premiers, were just as strongly against the French policy as their predecessors had been.

France came forward with the same proposal, a movement of troops. The result was the same old collapse.

The premiers will meet in Paris January 2 in another effort to achieve unity, but it will be impossible if Poincare is still premier of France for he will insist on further occupations. Neither Law nor Mussolini is disposed to participate in armed action, both fearing the economic effect on the Germans.

In the conference just closed, France was exasperated to find Bonar Law scarcely more pliable than Lloyd George on the question of Ruhr occupation.

It is intimated that Britains willingness to discuss cancellation of debts is contingent on France modifying its Ruhr policy. Laborite and Liberal members of parliament are openly against occupation. The Bonar Law cabinet is convinced such occupation would be ruinous economically, further delaying collection of reparations and causing turmoil in Germany.

America was not represented in the conferences, but as Mr. Houghton stayed at Claridge's Hotel, where Poincare and Mussolini were stopping, he undoubtedly was kept confidentially informed of the proceedings, and Ambassador Harvey.

Bonar Law is scheduled to elucidate the British position in the House of Commons Wednesday.

## Urge Trinkle To Call Session

Delegates Page and Smith Circular-  
ize Members In Effort To Force  
An Extra Assembly.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 12.—The fight for an extra session of General Assembly to provide emergency funds for highway construction early in 1923 took a new turn today when Delegates Ivor A. Page, Jr., and Alfred C. Smith sent an appeal to each member of the House and Senate to join in a call for the special session. They ask each member to call for the extra session without binding themselves to any specific method of obtaining the emergency funds.

This fight for the special session, being waged warmly by Tidewater Virginia representatives in the General Assembly, has steadily become more hotly contested. The turn taken by events today, when the Norfolk delegates made their appeal to all their associates, was regarded as a significant move.

The letters appealing for the call point out that the two methods offered for obtaining road money, that of a bond issue or a tax on gasoline, both appear to have come to a deadlock, with the result that the State is threatened with suffering from a nonfortunate situation.

One letter is addressed to the 84 members of the House of Delegates and the 24 Senators who voted for the reorganization of the State Highway Department at the regular session. It points out that it is the duty of the Legislature to provide funds so that the department may function properly through having additional finances provided.

Another letter is addressed to members who opposed the reorganization or who did not vote on the question. Its tenor is virtually the same.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Page both said today that they are for a bond issue first and if this plan fails they will accept a direct gasoline tax.

"We want the extra session above all," they said in reiterating their position.

Youngest Mother To  
Appear Against Preacher

Sidney, Ohio, Dec. 12.—America's youngest mother will testify today against Rev. L. W. Irwin, her stepfather, charged with the paternity of her four months old son.

Elizabeth, the child mother, who for several weeks after her baby was born last July denied innocently that she had "any friends" later gave authorities a statement, implicating her stepfather. He immediately was indicted by a grand jury.

Elizabeth, the child mother, who for her baby was born. Medical men at the time declared the birth established a record for precocious motherhood.

Pitney's Resignation  
Is Permitted

(By United Press.)

Washington, Dec. 12.—President Harding has signed the joint resolution permitting the retirement of Associate Justice Pitney, of the U. S. Supreme Court, it was announced today. Pitney is ill.

Tomorrow the senate judiciary subcommittee meets to discuss the nomination of Pierce Butler, Minnesota, for Pitney's place. Butler is being fought by Senator-elect Shipstead, Minnesota.

Red Cross Has Spent  
\$141,000,000 In France

Paris.—With the work of the American Red Cross in France terminated and the last contingent withdrawing, figures have just been published which give some idea of the work accomplished although statistics cannot tell the story of the help rendered in the hours of need.

The American Red Cross lent assistance to 1,726,354 refugees, it cared for 205,000 children in its hospitals and dispensaries, and 87,652 families of men who fought in the war received its help.

The expense of the Red Cross during the five years of its work in France amounted to \$140,978,578. Of this amount \$9,225,806 was spent in help to refugees, \$2,013,503 in aid to children and thousands of \$2,372,619 in the treatment of tubercular cases.

Sudbury, Ontario.—There are approximately 4,500 hunters in the bush in the surrounding district, 2,000 being from points outside the district.